THE JAPANESE ARE APPREHENSIVE

Anxiety About Future Relations With America.

PROGRESSIVE OKUMA STIRS THEM

Declares the Japanese Government Should Demand Apology from the Mayor of San Francisco, and That the Japanese Should Receive Treatment Similar to That Given to Anglo-Saxons in the United States.

Tokio (By Cable).—Leading persons in and out of politics seem to have a feeling of apprehension regarding Japan's future relations with the United States.

Actual hostility, however, is not thought of, but it is considered here that the peculiar position in which the federal government is placed in regard to state autonomy and the defiant attitude of the labor interests against Japan's treaty rights, as manifested in the second San Francisco incident, makes politicians here uneasy.

The opposition newspapers prominently quote Count Okuma as urging the concentration of Japanese national efforts toward the settlement of what is known as the San Francisco question; that Japan should demand a public apology from the Mayor of San Francisco and also that the Japanese should receive treatment similar to that given to Anglo-Saxons in the United States. Herein lies the sole hope for definitely settling the question. Otherwise, if necessary, demonstrative measures will be taken which it will be impossible to regard as precipitate in the circumstances.

Seven university professors, famous for agitation in moulding public opinion before the war with Russia and during the period when the peace negotiations were in progress, are again bestirring themselves, although this time, it is the direction of a generally more stalwart foreign policy, including Japan's dealings with Korea and China.

It is said that the opposition, by means of public meetings and otherwise, will begin a campaign against the Saionji ministry on the basis that it is showing itself too conciliatory toward Germany and disposed to make concessions in the matter of the persecution of Japanese in San Francisco.

Count Okuma, although he has retired from the leadership of the Progressive party and from practical politics and is now the president of the noted Waseda University, is still a great leader of public opinion and probably wields more influence behind the scenes than he did when he was an active party leader. He argues for the Japanese people, when he does speak, more thoroughly than any other man in Japan. It was he who, only the other day, attracted the attention of the world by remarking that Chili and Peru were "better suited to be included in Japan's sphere of influence in the future" than was Brazil.

THIS HEN AN ARTIST.

Washington Fowl Lays Egg With Photograph Of Wee Chick.

Washington (Special).—An ambitious hen of this city has brought shame upon all her feathered friends by laying an egg on the end of which appears the delicately-shaped head of a wee chick. The head is perfect in every detail and appears as if the little chick were bursting through the shell.

The details of the little head are marvellous—the eye, bill and shape being complete and finished in a manner that could not be imitated by the hands of man, provided with the most intricate instruments. Even the ruffed down of baby chicks is reproduced in this small specimen of nature's weird stationary.

MISER LOOSENS UP.

Floods The County With $30,000 In Silver Coined Years Ago.

Austin, Texas, (Special).—Strickin with the fear that he would be murdered for his money, Willis Smith, 84 years old, has flooded the county with $30,000 in quarters and half dollars which he has been hoarding in fruit jars for many years. The money is all of the two generations ago, but is not worn.

Many years ago Smith put some money in a bank and the cashier at once paid it out on a check. Smith saw this and withdrew his money, saying he would not do business with a concern that would not keep his money "better than that."

Annihilated By Pretender.

Oran, Algeria (By Cable).—Advices received here from Morocco say that the troops of the pretender to the throne surrounded and annihilated the Sultan's forces at Marathica, that Muley Bou Bakir, the Sultan's uncle, and two kaids were killed, and that 300 women were captured.

Ohio Banker Drowned.

Franklin, Ohio (Special). — Fred Mozey, vice president of the Franklin National Bank, and city councilman, was drowned in a creek, this city. His car was rescued, but is in a critical condition. High water had washed out the bridge, and they attempted to ford the stream.

Russian Famine Checked.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Russian Famine Committee has notified its representatives in London and New York that the time has arrived to cease agitation for foreign subscriptions, as Russia now is able to care for her own people, and M. Lvoff said that assistance sent Finland from Great Britain and the United States had done immediate good, and that it might be a mighty weapon to force the Russian Government to do his duty.

Killed His Daughter.

Uniontown, Pa. (Special). — Alexander Boyd, of Coolspring, near here, accidentally shot and killed his daughter Helen, 5 years old, while cleaning a shotgun. The charge struck the girl's side, causing almost instant death. The father says he did not know the gun was loaded. A similar shooting occurred in the Boyd home several years ago, when Boyd killed his grandmother. The old woman had been out of the house, and returning late Boyd mistook her for a burglar and shot her.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The sentence of the Savannah Federal Court in the Green and Gaynor case, involving over half a million dollars' fraud in government contract work in the Savannah harbor, was affirmed in an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. Green and Gaynor are under sentence to four years' imprisonment each and to pay a fine aggregating $575,999. They may appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Infatuated with the wife of another man, Patrick Reardon, of Pittsburg, shot two men who could not tell him where she could be found, and then committed suicide, leaving a note that he would haunt the woman as long as she lives.

Louis Albert, who is said to have married six women in Maryland and Pennsylvania, was held in $1,500 bail by a New York magistrate to answer a charge of bigamy.

Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, who commanded a division at Gettysburg, and who was at one time superintendent at West Point, died at Stamford, Ct.

Twenty-five firemen were overcome in a blaze aboard the White Star liner Oceanic while the vessel was lying at her pier in New York.

Lucius N. Perkins, former president of the Kansas Bar Association, who fell or jumped from the roof of a house, was insured for $500,000.

The two hundred thousand New England cotton mill operatives have received an average raise of 5 per cent. of 5 per cent.

The legislative division of the Supreme Court of New York has ordered a new trial for Joe the male lopped definitely settling the question. Otherwise, if necessary, demonstrative measures will be taken which it will be impossible to regard as precipitate in the circumstances.

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THE GOVERNMENT MUST CONTROL

Roosevelt Defines Attitude Towards Railroads--No Persecution Intended.

Indianapolis (Special).—President Roosevelt delivered the principal address here at the unveiling of a monument to Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton. He discussed railway problems and incidentally paid a warm tribute to Oliver Morton, the war Governor of Indiana.

The President arrived at 10.48 A. M. from Canton, Ohio, accompanied by Vice President Fairbanks, and was driven to the Fairbanks home, where luncheon was served, after which he was escorted to the Court House Square. The parade route was lined with cheering crowds.

At the conclusion of the exercises the President and Vice President were driven to Crown Hill Cemetery, where the President placed a wreath on the grave of former President Benjamin Harrison. He brought the token of palaax leaves and lilies of the valley from Washington.

SALIENT POINTS OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

One great problem that we have before us is to preserve the rights of property; and these can only be preserved if we remember that they are less jeopardy from the socialist and anarchist than from the predatory man of wealth.

There must be vested in the Federal Government a full power of supervision and control over the railways doing interstate business; a power in many respects analogous to and as complete as that the Government exercises over the national banks.

We ask for such laws as in their essence now obtain in the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts; such laws as now obtain in England.

As a matter of course, we shall punish any criminal whom we can collect under the law; but we have no intention of confounding the innocent many and the guilty few by any ill-judged and sweeping scheme of vengeance. Our aim is primarily to prevent these abuses in the future.

We favor the railway manager who keeps in close touch with the people along his line rather than in close touch with the speculative market.

The evidence seems ample that the great mass of our railroad securities rest upon safe and solid foundations; if this be so, then the command to complete public confidence, it is because isolated instances of unconscionable stock-watering and plundering arouse suspicion, which naturally extends to all other corporate securities so long as similar practices are possible.

Ample provision should be made by Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission * * * to undertake the physical valuation of each and any road in the country, whenever and so soon as in the opinion of the commission such a valuation of any road would be of value to the commission in its work.

The public interest requires guaranty against improper multiplication of securities in the future. Reasonable publicity should be provided.

We go on one of the chief means for betterment of conditions to secure as complete publicity in the affairs of railroads as now obtains with regard to national banks.

The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

There can be no question as to the desirability of doing away with rebates or any method of favoring one shipper at the expense of a competitor.

The most effective way to lessen demands for unreasonable legislation is for the railroads * * * to remedy as many as possible of the abuses and shortcomings for which there really are remedies.

Demand honesty—absolute, unflinching honesty—together with courage and common sense, in public servant and in business man alike.

OPTIMISTIC SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON

—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

RATS COST MILLIONS

Damage To Cereals May Reach $100,000,000 a Year.

Washington (Special).—The Department of Agriculture will soon issue a farmers' bulletin on the methods of destroying rats. This is aside from the experiments under the supervision of Assistant Biologist D. E. Lantz, of the Biological Survey. Experts assert that an infallible method of exterminating rats would be worth more to the people of the country in a single decade than the Department of Agriculture has cost since its establishment.

One rat is much like another, so far as destructiveness goes; but three kinds, all immigrants from the Old World, have made their appearance in this country. The black rat was the first to reach our shores, coming nearly 300 years ago. The common species, known as the brown, or Norway rat, arrived the year before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world and at once proceeded to drive out its weaker rival until almost everywhere it has supplanted the black rat. The third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrine, rat of Egypt, is a great mariner, living almost every ship and is common along the coast, especially in the South.

Rats Destroy Millions.

According to Uncle Sam's experts, the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence, and in the United States destroys more property than all other noxious animals combined. A single rat will consume about two ounces of wheat or corn a day and it destroys for every one that it eats. The average cost to the country of keeping one rat on gain is about 50 cents a year. For each one rat there are sheep and hog on the farms of the United States. Careful investigation by experts has shown that an infallible method of exterminating rats would be worth more to the people of the county in a single decade than the Department of Agriculture has cost since its establishment.

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$10,000 To Capture Kidnappers.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—Governor Stokes signed the Gebhart Bill, which provides for the petitioning of Congress to take steps toward the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. The Governor also signed the bill extending the Child Labor Law to include the skull fishing industry, and the bill placing a fund of $10,000 at the disposal of the governor for the apprehension of kidnappers.

Boy Killed By Rat Gun?

Providence, R. I. (Special).—A spring gun, set to kill rats in the barn of William A. Capwell, caused the death of Norman, his 10-year-old son. The trap had been rigged up by Norman and his brother Charles, aged 14, and has made away with a number of rats, when the boys invited friends in to see it work. Capwell was testing the trap when his brother got in range of the bullet and was killed. The brother is delirious today and under the doctor's care.

ROASTED ALIVE IN A FURNACE

Man Had Revealed Plot to Kill President.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Because he overheard a band of anarchists discussing a plot to kill President Roosevelt during his participation in the unveiling of the statue of General Lew Wallace, Indianapolis, Frank Kess, an educated Hungarian, was thrust into the furnace at the Ryan Soap Factory, in this city, and burned alive.

The charred body, still twitching as the flesh peeled and shrunk away, was discovered by John McDermott, engineer and fireman of the factory, at 6.30 A. M. No arrests have yet been made, although the entire detective force of the local police department is at work on the case.

Not until late in the afternoon was the body identified and the information obtained that Kess' horrible death undoubtedly prevented the carrying out of the plot he overheard and saved the life of the President. The plot against the life of Roosevelt according to the widow of the dead man, was hatched in Paterson, N. J.

Anarchists' Threats.

A Five men, the widow says, came to Cincinnati Monday and secured quarters in the Hungarian colony. Wednesday night Kess stumbled upon the assembly in a shed, and, unseen in the rear of a saloon. Instantly he was seized and, under threats of death, made to swear that he would reveal nothing of what he heard. Kess, however, was excited when he reached home that he was unable to tell his wife what he heard when he met upon the anarchists. He knew and he was sure that it was something about assassinating the President. The next day, the plot to have been carried out in Indianapolis, he went out and did not return home. Search by the police of his experience the night ables the police to piece together the tale of how Kess met his death.

Found by Engineer.

All doubt that the man was murdered seems removed by Deputy Coroner Coe, who, in a post-mortem examination of the body, found that the victim's skull had been fractured. The body was discovered in the furnace by Engineer McDermott, who immediately called some of the workmen to his side. McDermott claims the body must have been put in the furnace sometime between 5 and 6.30 o'clock A. M. while he was in another room examining machinery.

Deputy Coroner Coe declares that the man was alive when he was put into the furnace, and in his opinion indicates this. The man probably was knocked unconscious and then thrust into the flames. Death followed the heat which was 3,000 degrees.

MRS. McKINLEY AT REST.

Last Wish Was That She Could Join the Martyred President.

Canton, O. (Special).—The body of Ida Saxton McKinley rests beside that of the martyred husband on Westlawn Cemetery. Her last words, "Oh, God, why should I longer live?" show the bealde him.' have been answered.

The funeral services, held at the old-fashioned home on North Market, were extremely simple. Four songs were sung—the same that were sung at the funeral of the President McKinley—and the service was the simple ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The house on its Market and Louis Avenue sides was packed to restrain the crowds which thronged neighboring streets. Within the spacious lavender ribbon fluttered from the casement of each window to indicate a house of mourning, and only a few privileged persons visited the house during the forenoon. Aside from the ropes strung along the streets there was nothing to indicate that a funeral of unusual import was about to take place. It was not until the funeral services were actually being performed that the streets became crowded, and the crowd was kept under excellent check by the local police.

President Roosevelt arrived at 12.20 P. M. and was driven immediately to the residence of Associate Justice Day, where he remained for luncheon. Among others present were Secretary Root, Cortelyou and Wilson, Governor Herrick and ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio.

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IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Better weather and better crop news helped stock prices.

Ending the longshoremen's strike began the port of New York has shipped over 2,000,000 of exports.

Gold to the amount of $2,000,000 was engaged for export, making $2,750,000 this week. Paris is getting it.

One big Wall Street trader bought 20,000 Union Pacific, which other traders said was to cover a short sale.

The eagerness of Paris to accumulate gold, considering that it already has an immense stock of it, is not lost by English experts on bank-ers.

The Southern Railway has purchased 30,000 tons of rails from the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company for delivery next year. Northern Pacific has ordered 25,000 tons from the Lackawanna Company.

Gross earnings of the Pacific Mail Company for the year ending June 30 decreased $855,693 and net profits decreased $284,235. The decrease in net was more than 33 per cent.

What Is Succotash?

Washington (Special).—"What is succotash?" is the momentous question over which the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the Agricultural Department has been wrestling. So far, it has only been able to decide what it is not. An official statement was promulgated today to the effect that succotash is not sugared beans or soak corn mixed together, and manufacturers are told by experts themselves accordingly if they desire to comply with the Pure Food Law.

TEXAS OUSTS THE OIL TRUST

And Fines it Over a Million and a Half Dollars.

FIVE STATES ARE AFTER TRUST.

Jury in Texas Fines Corporation $1,623,060 for Violation of Anti-trust Laws and Cancels Permit of Waters-Pierce Company to Do Business in That State.

Washington (Special).—The decision of a Texas jury Saturday, finding the Waters-Pierce Oil Company over a million and a half dollars for its violations of the anti-trust law and cancelling its permit to do business in the state, is considered here to be a body blow to Standard Oil.

The action is one of deep significance. It comes at a time when the Supreme Court of Missouri has before it the report of its special commissioner, which finds that the same Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been violating the anti-trust law of that state, and recommends that its permit to do business be cancelled.

Although there has been very little doubt as to what action the Missouri Supreme Court will take, it is believed that the Texas decision will prompt quicker action.

The Oil Trust is spreading a perfect labyrinth of legal prosecutions. Ohio Texas and Missouri have attacked it under state anti-trust laws. The federal government is prosecuting it under the Elkins Rebate law. Kansas, Tennessee, Missouri and New York are in the United States Court in Chicago and the government is awaiting the infliction of sentence by Judge Landis. There is also the dissolution of the company to pay a fine of $29,240,000 to the Government and no out of business.

Judge Found To Try Hargis.

Judge Robert Kyle, (Special).—Judge John A. Dougherty, of Owensville, was selected as special judge to try Curtis Hargis, charged with conspiracy to murder Dr. Cox. The selection followed a meeting of counsel. Judge Dougherty immediately entered a motion on motion of Commonwealth Attorney Waugh, granted a continuance to July 9.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Miss Mary Lurman, Middletown, N. Y., by President Roosevelt for distinguished bravery in saving her own life to save that of John C. Rannie, who was drowning in the imminent danger of being run down by an Erie Railroad train.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand had a consultation respecting the drafting of an agreement between the United States and France regulating tariff duties.

According to Consul A. A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, the earthquake of August 16, 1906, has led the architects and builders of Chile to study seriously the materials to be used in the future building of houses if they are more and more settling down to the use of wood, steel and cement.

DOINGS OF THE OLD DOMINION

The Latest Virginia News Told in Short Order.

J. C. Temple, a well-known shipyard man of Portsmouth, Va., is dead. News, who was operated on for appendicitis, was married at General Hospital to Miss Elizabeth Johnson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. W. Perry, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. The groom was unable to raise his head during the ceremony and will not leave the hospital for several weeks. Instead of the wedding march, the first strains from the groom was stricken with appendicitis. After the operation was performed all who marched in followed by Rev. Dr. Perry.

The Supreme Court of Virginia heard the appeal of John Hardy, a negro who murdered Postmaster M. Beard, for a new trial, in a short Beard Valley, the latter, together with other officers, was murdered in the postoffice at Hardy last October. He was convicted and sentenced to hang. He will now be sentenced and probably with his friend to die.

The People's National Bank of Strasburg, was formally organized at a meeting of the stockholders of the stock. George A. Copp, of Strasburg, Va., was elected president; W. Frank Bowman, of Woodstock, Va., vice president; Frederick Maphis, of Mt. Jackson, Va., cashier. The directors elected are as follows: E. B. Stephenson, W. H. Burgess, H. K. Ludwig, George A. Copp, Jr., Frederick Maphis, W. F. Bowman, M. M. Orndorff, J. Frank Wilson, Jr., and Frank W. Spiggle, G. H. Wakeman, Jr., and Benjamin S. McInturf. The capitalization is $25,000. The date of the institution will be ready for business July 1.

The examinations for the scholarships to the Seven Briar Institute and the Southern States will be held on June 12 to 14 inclusive. Applications for the appointments must be filed with the undersigned on or before June 1. The scholarship will be awarded to the applicants making the highest average in all subjects required for admission to the institute.

While Mrs. Raymond Carver, a young widow, was at a neighboring house several miles east of Winchester, were destroyed by fire, with all by an overheated stove. Her two children narrowly escaped cremation. Nothing was saved and she had no insurance.

Clay Crawford, the 17-year-old boy who had been in jail for several months at Newport News on a charge of attempting to burn the Augusta Hotel, of which he was found "not guilty" by an Elizabeth City County jury.

The candidates for Mayor of Lynchburg at the municipal election to be held on May 21 are Dr. Joseph T. W. Bitzer, B. V. White and Quinton Wilson.

O. G. Baltikis, one of the best known young men of Portsmouth and in Strasburg from tuberculosis. He was a telegraph operator and was connected with the Norfolk and Western Company's offices at Winchester until 1900, when he went to Arizona to relinquish his work. He had been assigned to one of the offices of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company a jury Saturday rendered a verdict for the state, of $1,623,900 penalties and grave charges of the state that the company is doing a business in Texas be canceled. An appeal will be taken for at once by the company.

JOIN A HUNDRED-YEAR CLUB.

Chemist Wiley Says Present Generation Will Live Long.

Cleveland, O. (Special).— Chief Chemist Wiley, of the Agriculture Department of Agriculture, in the course of an address delivered before the graduating class of Case School of Applied Science said:

"I belong to a hundred-year club say member of which who shall die before he's a hundred years old will be immediately expelled in disgrace. I am pretty confident I am going to live much longer than the one hundred years before, because it knows more about the care of the body, food and surgery.

"It's no rank disgrace for any man to die except from old age.

"I'm 'way over fifty and if nothing more, a man should not think that he is taking too much chance in preparation for his lifework if he is expected to serve or more years in just schooling."

To Wind Up Lottery Company.

Washington (Special).—Assistant Attorney General Dudley left Washington for Mobile, Ala., on business connected with the prosecution of the co-called Honduras Lottery Company. It is understood that the matter will come up in the United States Court in Mobile this week, when Judge Toulmin will be asked to pass upon the question of the company to pay a fine of $29,240,000 to the Government and no out of business.

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LIFE.

Come, bend with me this little vagrant bill,
Wandering its wild course from the mountain's breast,
Now with a brisk fantastic, hither-dive,
And playing with the stooping flowers at will;
Now racing scarce, with noiseless step and still;
Anon, it seems to weary of its rest;
And hurries on, laughing with sparkling rest
Adown the ledges of the broken hill.
So let it live. Is not the life well spent
Which loves the lot that kindly nature weaves
For all inheriting or adorning earth?
Which throws light pleasure over true content,
Blossoms with fruitage, flowers as well as leaves,
And sweetens wisdom with a taste of mirth.

—Thomas Doubleday.

A CONTEST WITH THE WEATHER BUREAU.

By H. C. Bunnin.

The young man in the linen suit, standing to the slight errand had brought him to Lufkin's at Hardhack Corner, lingered for a little chat with the proprietor, who looked as if he might be a "character."

The visitor had approached the store he had come to a letter carrier stood by from it, and this fact seemed a conversational opening that he was come to be a favorite with summer visitor.

"This rural free delivery is a great thing," he began, graciously.

But he perceived at once that he had struck a mistake. The proprietor, who was seated in a chair tilted back against the wall, made no answer, but scrawled in red chalk, "A little hay fever, maybe." Then with two pencils he tended the hard working husband's efforts in business. When he takes time to file a policy of insurance, it is to grace the fiftieth anniversary of their nuptials.—New York Evening Journal.

Miss Cromwell Cooks Rice.

They tell a good story on Miss Dorothea Cromwell. She has not been brought up as a housekeeper, her attention being devoted rather to development of her talents as a musician, painter and whip. But a short time ago she visited the bungalow of a young married friend in the country department part, and in the course of her stay took the cook French leave. Miss Cromwell valiantly essayed to aid her chum, pending the arrival of the new maids ordered from Manhattan by telephone. She found two pounds of rice in the bijou kitchen, and, while her married friend was kneading dough for biscuits the society girl concocted and make a pudding. Pouring the entire two pounds of rice into a pot, she set it to boil, and she was astounded to see the vast bulk the cereal attained. As the boiling continued the rice swelled and swelled until soon Miss Cromwell was ladling it out with both hands. That is to say, she had a ladle in each hand, and both were kept busy. She filled all the other vessels in the kitchen, but still the rice swelled. In the end Miss Cromwell and her friend had to throw most of the cereal outdoors to keep it from boiling over. It is said the society girl since then has taken great interest in cooking schools.—New York Press.

Telephone Voice.

"Next to knowing how I look," said the busy woman, "I'd like to know how my voice sounds over the telephone. I am quite sure it doesn't sound natural. Nobody else's does. Most people keep their telephone voice packed away with their best company manners. It is no different from the tones of ordinary use unless it is hardly recognizable. Take our manager's voice, for example. In general conversation his voice is so high that it fairly makes the furniture rattle, but when he gets busy at the telephone, especially if there happens to be a woman at the other end of the wire, he assumes a mellow, oracal graces that you would think he learned himself as a boy. Even girls—and they talk more naturally than men—employ many strange inflections, as it stems to reason that I must do the same."

For Married Lovers.

Pretty decorated medals are fashionable in Paris as souvenirs for a husband to a wife on the various anniversaries of their wedding day.

The first anniversary is the cotton wedding day. Secondly, comes the paper one, and the china is the tenth or one, so solid that it has to last two years. The next anniversary that last its special attribute is the fifth, one of wood, and yet another twenty years before the seventh of woolen event.

The tenth anniversary is called tin, the eleventh steel, the twelfth, silk or silk. This is followed by the lace and the linen, and by the fifteenth or porcelain, the twenty-first crystal, and the twenty-fifth or silver wedding day, the one most commonly kept of all.

Pearls are the appropriate symbol of the thirtieth anniversary and rubies of the fortieth, significant, no doubt, of the passions that have att